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THE WAR.
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A DESPATCH BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.
OPERATIONS DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS.
A COMPREHENSIVE AND SYSTEMATIC SCHEME.
LONDON, June 19.
A Despatch by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, published covering the operations from November 18th last to the commencement of the present offensive.
It affords a connected, short and valuable historical record elucidating much that has hitherto been obscure, and revealing strategic plans behind the apparently isolated attacks and raids which continued throughout the winter, showing all as fitting into a comprehensive and systematic scheme in order to prepare a favourable situation for the Spring advance. Owing to the Somme battle the enemy in the region of the Ancre Valley had been forced into a pronounced salient between the Ancre and the Scarpe Valleys. Therefore a further advance would give command of the Beaumont Hamel spur. Accordingly, an attack was delivered against the defences overlooking the villages of Pys and Grandcourt on November 18th. The object was to advance within assaulting distance of the Le Transloy-Loupain line. Five thousand yards of valuable positions were acquired. The weather then held up operations until January, when the whole spur was captured and we advanced 2,000 yards up the Beaumont Valley, with exceedingly high casualties owing to the close and skilful cooperation of infantry and artillery fire and fine aircraft work. The possession of the high ground opened up an extensive artillery field and further successes on February 3rd and 4th gave us an important section of the German second line north of the Ancre, making the evacuation of Grandcourt inevitable.
The next task was to drive the enemy from the Beaumont Valley, which was begun on February 10th. We captured 1,500 yards of trenches lying on the southern foot of Serre Hill, and made the village of Serre a pronounced enemy salient; further progress in the Ancre Valley would make it untenable. Therefore, a larger operation was begun with a view to acquiring the northern extremity of the Morval-Thiepval ridge, which commanded the southern approaches of Pys and Miraumont and observation of the upper Ancre Valley. Simultaneously, a smaller attack was launched to capture a sunken road north of the Ancre, which controlled the western approach to Miraumont. During the night of February 17, assaults were delivered despite the heavy ground and thick mist, upon an alert enemy, who opened a barrage fire. The troops assaulted with great gallantry.
We succeeded, and completely gained the desired observations, and also the command of the enemy artillery positions in the upper Ancre Valley, and his defences of Pys and Miraumont. Our subsequent bombardments, as anticipated, forced the evacuation of Miraumont and Pys on February 24. On the following day, the positions from the north of Grandcourt to the west of Serre were captured. The weather favoured the enemy's retirement. A thaw broke up the roads. The sides of the trenches collapsed and the acquired ground became the worst of quagmires. On the other hand, the roads behind the enemy improved the further he withdrew. A succession of misty days prevented a rapid pursuit; consequently, it is greatly to the credit of all ranks that constant touch with the enemy was maintained. The continuous and systematic advances drove out the enemy from successive positions, until, on March 2, when we reached the Le Transloy-Loupain line, except at Ides, which

joined a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving our communications and bringing up guns and on March 10, Ides was captured. Our casualties were less than the prisoners we secured, who numbered 280.
The way was thus opened for attacking the Le Transloy-Loupain line, which was shelled so effectively on March 11 and 12, that the enemy fell back to parallel lines, whereupon Grivillers and Loupart Wood were occupied, and methodical operations begun for attacking the next line.
Prior to this, there had been indications that the German withdrawal would further extend. It had been ascertained that he had been preparing a new defensive system known as the Hindenburg line, running from Arras southwards to Quenast, and thence west of Cambrai towards St. Quentin. Various switches and off-branches of this line were also being constructed. The enemy's immediate concern appeared to be to escape from the salient between Arras and Le Transloy, which had become increasingly difficult to hold. It was also evident, however, that the enemy contemplated eventually the evacuation of the greater salient between Arras and the Aisne Valley.
The Despatch then deals in detail with the operations between April 14 and 10 in which the Allies took possession of Chaubais, Bapaume and Peronne, and numerous villages from which the enemy had retreated. On April 19 the advance reached a stage at which the increasing difficulty of maintaining communications compelled the slackening of the pace of the pursuit. South of Peronne, the lack of bridges, which the enemy had destroyed, presented a formidable obstacle, while north of Peronne, a wide belt of devastated ground, over which the Somme battle had been fought, offered even greater difficulties to the passage of guns and transport.
We were advancing therefore, over country in which all means of communication were destroyed, against an enemy whose army was still intact and capable of launching a vigorous offensive should a favourable opportunity offer. Strong detachments of his infantry and cavalry occupied vantage points along the line of our advance, keeping the enemy informed of our progress and screening his own movements. His guns had already been withdrawn to previously prepared positions, available at any moment to cover and to support a counter-stroke, while the conditions of the country across which we were moving made the progress of our artillery slow. The bulk of the enemy's forces were known to be holding a formidable defensive system, upon which he could fall back should his counter-stroke miss its aim. On the other hand, our troops moved forward and left all the prepared trenches farther behind, and in such circumstances caution was obviously necessary.
Meanwhile, despite the enormous difficulties which the condition of the ground and the ingenuity of the enemy placed in our way, the work of preparing and constructing bridges, roads and railways, was carried on with most commendable rapidity.
The Despatch proceeds to describe how the enemy resistance increased as we neared the Hindenburg Line, emphasising the great coolness of many of his counter-attacks, particularly in his attempts to recover Beaumont-le-Cambrin.
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

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THERAPION No. 6

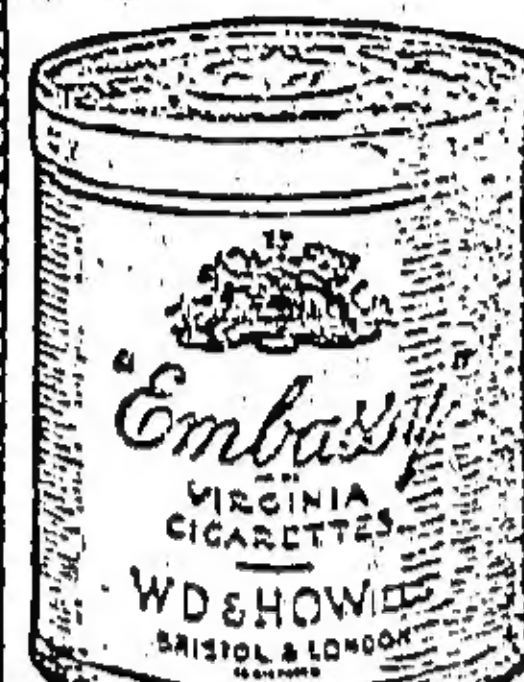
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KAISER AND PEACE.

JUNKER INTRIGUERS.

"What are the Germans fighting for?" This is the subject of a discussion between the Liberal and Conservative German newspapers. The quarrel as usual was started by Count Reventlow with a direct warning to the Kaiser that unless Germany wins the monarchy cannot go on much longer.

In the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" the "terrible count" attacked Herr Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Czernin for offering peace to Russia, not because he believed Russia would turn the ridiculous offer down but because peace with Russia now would mean no victory for Germany and consequently no ruling of the world.

"I hope the Government knows," he says "that by letting themselves be led by internationalists who profess that peace on a basis of complete victory is nonsense is no way either of being victorious or maintaining monarchies. It is high time for Germany to wake up to this truth."

This Junker threat to do away with the Kaiser if he makes peace before Junkerdom allows it, naturally got on the nerves of the Radicals and Liberals. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives Reventlow the following reply—

"Reventlow believes the monarchy impossible without a German victory. We know what that paper means by a 'German victory.' Do these people know that to make the monarchy in Germany dependent on their ridiculous annexation policy is tantamount to reducing our monarchy to a Napoleonic adventure? Our monarchy has nothing to do with this war. Only Junker cheek can believe that the Kaiser in the middle of Germany's gravest trouble thinks of himself or his dynasty."

KAISER FOR PEACE.

The present quarrel is important because it reflects with absolute clearness one of the chief causes of the inner trouble in Germany—namely, that the fact that the Kaiser wishes to make peace now at almost any price is generally known, and widely approved, except by the Junkers, who know that peace without absolute victory will make their position impossible in future in the German State, where they still control the army, the navy, the bureaucracy, and to a large extent the industry.

"The idea is slowly growing in the rank and file of the Conservative party that the greatest obstacle to Germany's 'absolute' victory is not the Allied armies but simply the Kaiser himself and the natural consequence would be a demand for his abdication in favour of the Crown Prince, whose repeated military failures do not seem to have diminished his inborn war mania."

Every person who has recently come out of Germany confirms the story that the Conservatives are taking advantage of the heavy slump in the Kaiser's personal popularity, after the failure of his December peace offer, to boom the Crown Prince, who is nicknamed the "Prince of Victory." In the early months of the war the shops throughout Germany were filled with little war curios with the Kaiser's picture. They completely disappeared after the Conservatives raised the outcry that the Kaiser, who had an English mother, wants peace with England.

So have the Hindenburg souvenirs, as he is suspected by the Conservatives of being "the Kaiser's man."

CANNOT WAIT HIS TURN TO REIGN.

They are widely replaced by the Crown Prince's photographs. Never since he became of age has the Prince so openly opposed his father, and now every one of the Kaiser's peace moves and intrigues is openly deprecated at his son's headquarters from which the word has been given to the "faithful" Press of Berlin.

A limited company with plenty of capital was recently founded to buy up three moribund weeklies which had been dishing up stale scandals. All of these are now appearing as dailies defending the Pan-German war aims, the "rapid" boxing up of England, and other Pan-German futilities. The man behind the whole organisation is the Crown Prince, who, like his father, cannot wait his time to reign, and is now openly attacking his father for wanting an "unworthy and premature" peace.

WAR DECLARED ON EMPEROR.

The Kaiser, whose former popularity is now replaced by a sort of mournful sympathy, has a majority of the people on his side in his efforts to bring about an "honourable" peace, but the Crown Prince and his gang control everything in Germany, and they really can influence the inner situation, especially the officer corps, the whole Prussian landed aristocracy, the bureaucracy, and the industrialists of the Rhine Province.

For the first time in the Reventlow article, the Pan-Germans have actually declared war on the Kaiser, and threatened him with the fate of Nicholas II. If he does not obey their commands, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" reply that the war is not the Kaiser's business, but that of Germany, touches only the fringe of the debate, which if continued as it probably will be, may bring Germany to civil war, and the internal trouble that Germany has so tirelessly tried to stir up in other countries for the benefit of her own monstrous ends.

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To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 26th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES,

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single, Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Also:—
2. Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood, Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel One Large Telescope by Wood, London, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Rackets and Netting, Porcelain Coffer Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
the 27th and 28th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. each day, at E.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot,

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on THURSDAY, 28th instant about 11 a.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS
NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES.

(Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores.—One Coal Lighter (carrying capacity 150 Tons), Various Ships and Boats Fittings, Fan Engines, Canvas Hoses, Coir Cordage, Paperstuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Boat Oars, Fir, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Bedsteads, Electric Cable, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Mineral and Olive Oil, Gas Cylinders, etc., etc.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores.—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linens), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak Staves, etc., etc.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogue.
Catalogue will be issued.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty,
Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 22:—

Anniversary of the King's Coronation.

SATURDAY, June 23:—

Princes of Wales Birthday (1894).

Dragon Boat Festival.

10.20 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's.

Noon.—Auction of Manganese Putty at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's.

SUNDAY, June 24:—

Midsummer Day.

WEDNESDAY, June 27:—

Entry close for Third Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, June 28:—

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, July 1:—

Dominion Day, Canada.

SATURDAY, July 7:—

1.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

WHEN PREMIUM BONDS ARE NOT A GAMBLE.

WAR Loan lotteries which have been organised unofficially, but with the sanction of the Government of India, appear to have met with such a degree of success that the Premium Bond suggestion is receiving an increased amount of public attention not only in India but in other parts of the East and also at home. One small scheme run by a Syndicate in operation in the Federated Malay States, and the Straits Settlements, in Colombo a Bill is before the Legislative Council which provides for raising a fifteen million rupee loan in premium bonds at three per cent interest, to be placed at the disposal of the Home Government for war purposes. A Singapore contemporary commenting upon this legislative proposal remarks: "What ever else any one might say about our late Governor (Sir JAMES ANDERSON, now Governor of Ceylon) it is certain no one would dream of accusing him of levity of principle or of pandering to gambling; and it may be assumed therefore that he is satisfied that a premium bond scheme is not an encouragement to unthriftiness or loose living."

Rangoon Municipality is seeking the sanction of the Government of Burma to a premium bond scheme. The Municipality suggest paying interest at the rate of two per cent on an issue of Rs. 80 lakhs and distributing prizes totalling one and three-quarter lakhs per annum at annual drawings over a period of thirty years, at the expiration of which the bonds would all have been redeemed. It is interesting in view of these schemes to recall a statement made by Sir WILLIAM MEYER recently at Bombay when he was asked his opinion as to the desirability of the adoption of the premium bond system in connection with future Government loans. "A great deal," said the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, "depends on what you mean by a premium bond system. If it means a system under which there is a markedly low rate of interest as compared with market conditions with a relatively large amount of money given away as prizes, then it becomes a gamble and the Government, though it may occasionally wink at a gambling shop of its own. Apart, too, from the moral objection, you could not expect banks, companies, and so on, to put money into a loan in which there was so low a rate of interest; it would not be a desirable investment for them. If, however, you mean a system under which there shall be a fair rate of interest with an additional fillip in the shape of prize money, well, then, I have an open mind on the subject and am willing to consider the matter in connection with next year's loan."

One of the leading British papers of India commenting on this statement, said: "There is much to be said for the issue of premium bonds on the basis of, say, four per cent interest with annual prizes, and we think it quite possible that a trial of the system on some such lines may be made in India." Mr. BONAR LAW, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has also declared himself to have an "open mind" on the matter, and it seems quite within the bounds of possibility that the Imperial Government may yet resort to this means of raising money for there is every probability that the Premium Bond would make a far stronger appeal to the wage earning class than the war Savings Certificate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Yesterday was the fifty-sixth birthday of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

The Calcutta branch of the N.Y.K. subscribed half a million rupees to the Indian war loan.

To-morrow and Friday, June 21st and 22nd, are equal in length from sunrise to sunset and are the longest days of this year.

Colonel John Ward, M.P., was an interested spectator of the murder trial at the Criminal Sessions today. He occupied a seat on the Bench beside the Chief Justice.

The body of a Chinese tallyman was found floating in the harbour, and sent to the Public Mortuary. The deceased was last seen alive on the 17th instant.

Special performances are being given to-morrow afternoon and evening in the Victoria Theatre in aid of the funds of the Portuguese School in this colony. These benefit performances are under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, H.E. General Ventris and Commodore Sandeman. Among those who will contribute to the entertainment are Mr. Bruno Reba, Mr. F. Latimer, Mr. Morbey, Mr. Louis Meo, Mr. A. B. Allen, Mr. E. G. d'Aquino and others.

St. John's Hall, Hongkong University, has just completed its fifth year of existence. When the new University was opened in 1912, St. John's Hall of the Church Missionary Society was the only University Hostel ready for the accommodation of the students. The only other quarters were some rooms temporarily set apart in the main University Building. St. John's Hall therefore claims to be the senior of the five Hostels now in existence at the University. It has twice been extended to provide further accommodation and its students have taken a full share in the scholastic and athletic life of the University in its first five years.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

CHANG HSUN IN DIFFICULTIES.

The latest telegrams from Peking indicate that no basis of settlement has yet been found. Several provinces intimated their willingness to support a Cabinet formed by Li King Hi but the opposition of other provinces has caused Li to definitely decide not to accept the office.

Wong Sze Chun has been again approached, but resolutely refuses either to become Premier or to join the Cabinet.

It is reported that General Chang Hsun now proposes to call a conference at Peking of representatives of all the provinces to discuss the solution of the crisis. This proposal is taken to indicate that Chang Hsun is finding it impossible to arrange a settlement and is very anxious to remove responsibility from his shoulders.

The President has asked Chang Hsun what can be done if Li King Hi will not accept the Premiership, and Chang Hsun has replied that the only thing to be done is to ask Chu Sui Chong or Tuan Ki Sui to take the office.

PROSPEROUS JAPANESE COMPANIES.

A dividend of 35 per cent per annum will be declared by the Toy Cotton Spinning Company for the current half year.

The Fuji Gassed Thread Spinning Company shows a profit of ¥3,882,874 for the six months, and it is intended to appropriate ¥1,800,000 for a dividend at the rate of 28 per cent per annum.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

You Chan was indicted on a charge of murdering his adopted mother at a village near Kongmoon on May 6, 1917.

The Attorney-General appeared for the prosecution and the accused, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Dr. Fasting Tinsack Cheong.

The jurymen were:—Messrs. W. A. Stephens, W. Healey, S. Musso, F. J. Murray, D. L. Lyle, G. Ludin, and F. M. N. de Figueiredo.

The Attorney-General, outlining the case, said that the murder, according to the Crown evidence, took place at the village of Chin Wan which was at the foot of the slopes of Tai Mo Shan, on the coast between Lai Chi Kok and Castle Peak. The deceased, who was a woman of about 52 years of age, lived at the village with her adopted son—the prisoner—his wife and three small children. The woman adopted the prisoner from another branch of her husband's family about ten years ago, and they had lived together since then. Various witnesses would tell them that the relations between the prisoner and the deceased had not been very harmonious, and there had been quarrels between them at various times. On May 6th, a neighbour who lives in a house within hearing of anything taking place in the prisoner's house, was working in her house and there were a number of small children playing outside her door. She heard sounds of quarrelling and the persons she heard were the deceased and the prisoner. This neighbour went to the deceased's house and when she was just inside the front door she saw the prisoner. When he saw her he said that nothing had happened and said, "Go away, go away." The neighbour went away and the prisoner closed the door and the door closed on the life of the prisoner's mother. Nobody except the prisoner and a small boy saw what happened behind that closed door and no one ever saw the deceased alive again. The curtain fell there and when it rose it rose in the shop of the deceased's brother. Shortly after this quarrel the brother was startled by the appearance of the prisoner. The prisoner went into the brother's shop and said that his mother was dead. He said that she had fallen and was killed. It was rather important to note that the prisoner stated that his mother had fallen from the cock loft. The brother's wife went to the deceased's house and she found the body lying in the kitchen in a pool of blood and she found there, then, or later, near the body, a blood-stained chopper and a blood-stained piece of firewood. The deceased was dressed in her ordinary clothes. The body was not found near the cock loft. Three other witnesses also saw the body lying there. In the first place at the time of day this happened the deceased would be in her kitchen preparing the evening meal; she had been in the fields all day and would return about 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening. Four persons saw the body lying in the kitchen, in a pool of blood with the chopper beside her. The jury would see from photographs that it was most unlikely that anybody could fall from the cock loft. The deceased had very serious injuries, and after she had fallen down the stair case one would expect to find blood on the stairs. It was most unlikely that her injuries could have been caused by a short fall down the stairs, she would not have had a broken jaw, a chest wound and broken ribs. The prisoner had a wound on the back of his hand. The woman had some property—fields, cows, etc.—and according to Chinese custom the prisoner would have inherited this property on the death of his mother. He did not allege that this murder was premeditated. The relations between the prisoner and deceased were strained and they had quarrelled, and he suggested that when that happened the prisoner became exasperated and in a fit of rage picked up the chopper and killed his mother.

Dr. Macfarlane, the Government Bacteriologist, gave evidence of his examination of the stains on the clothes, the chopper and the piece of firewood. He found the stains to be of human blood.

Mr. R. G. Grey, of the Public Works Department, gave evidence of superintending the photographing of the house and also as to the disposition of the rooms in the house.

Dr. McKenny stated that he examined the prisoner at Victoria Gaol, and found an abrasion on the prisoner's hand which might have been caused by a blunt-pointed instrument. The marks were about three days old. There was also a bruise on the prisoner's right forearm sustained about the same time as the wound on the hand.

Dr. Smalley then gave evidence as to the injuries found inflicted on the murdered woman. He described the various wounds and stated that he did not think they could all have been caused by such a fall. It would be necessary to fall from a considerable height to cause such wounds.

In reply to the Attorney-General, the witness stated that death was due to hemorrhage, fracture of the skull and shock.

The case is proceeding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG AND HIS WAR TAX UNDERTAKING.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Governor did me the honour of giving prominence to my undertaking to pay for my tenants the increased war rates shortly to come into force.

It has occurred to me that certain properties belonging to me are rented to corporations, companies, firms and shops who can well afford to pay the tax themselves. Obviously, the undertaking of which His Excellency spoke applied to residential properties in the occupation of those persons in whose behalf the Honourable Mr. Shevan put forward such a forceful and eloquent plea. I therefore, assume that the public companies etc., mentioned will not care to take advantage of my offer for the remission of the special War Rate, but will only be too glad to co-operate in any scheme to raise additional contributions to His Majesty's Government for war purposes.

In that belief, may I solicit the good offices of your paper to announce that if any of my tenants care to refund to me the special War Rate when payable I promise to hand over all such refunds to be applied to war charities, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, will acknowledge them in your columns.

As far as concerns properties leased by me for occupation otherwise than by my immediate lessees, I desire to make it clear that my engagement to pay the tax holds good only on condition that the immediate landlords make no increase in the rents of any of their tenants for the period for which the tax is paid.

Yours faithfully,
R. HO TUNG.
Hongkong, 20th June 1917.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The much-sought Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, but the award includes the deeds of valour performed in the Crimean War. It takes the form of a Maltese Cross, measures 1.25 in. sq. and is made of bronze. It is attached by a V to a bar, upon which is a sprig of laurel and the ribbon is blue for the Navy and red for the Army. For the Crimea 111 were awarded, 182 for the Mutiny, fifteen for New Zealand, sixteen for Afghanistan, twenty-three for Zululand, eleven for the Punjab Frontier, and seventy-eight for the Boer War, 520 being earned altogether from 1854 to 1902. During that time the Royal Navy, including the Indian, have earned forty-one; the 9th Lancashire, thirteen; the Royal Artillery, including Indian, forty-three; the Royal Engineers, including Indian, twenty-seven; the 24th South Wales Borderers, sixteen; the Black Watch, ten; the King's Royal Rifle, thirteen; the 7th Perthshire Volunteers' Light Infantry, thirteen; the Gordon's, thirteen; the Seaforth, eleven; and the Bengal Staff Corps, eighteen, whilst three have been awarded to civilians in the Bengal Civil Service.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs out a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It cures all cases quickly.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A DANGEROUS DOG.

Ho Wing, Comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who resides at No. 62 Bonham Road, was summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to answer the charge of keeping a dog accustomed to annoy passengers on bicycles.

Mr. Lo appeared as solicitor for the defendant and pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

The complainant, Mr. O. F. Labatt, Assistant Government Analyst, deposed that a large brown chow dog belonging to the defendant had attacked him (the witness) on many occasions. The owner of the dog was aware that the animal was dangerous. This fact was demonstrated on the 9th instant. At about noon on that day, whilst the witness was riding his motor-cycle in Park Road, the defendant's dog attacked him more fiercely than usual, causing him to fall from his motor-cycle. The witness sustained an injury to his leg as a result of the fall and his motor-cycle was smashed. Once, whilst the witness was passing the defendant's residence on foot he was attacked by the dog and had to defend himself with his stick.

When cross-questioned by Mr. Lo, the witness admitted that on several occasions, when attacked by the dog, he had kicked the animal.

Mr. Lo stated until he received a letter from the witness complaining of the dog his client was unaware that the dog was causing anyone annoyance; notwithstanding that his client denied all liability, he would have been pleased to compensate the complainant for any injury he may have sustained as a result of the dog's misbehaviour, had it not been for the threatening character of the complainant's letter.

Lieut. J. R. Jones, R.G.A., testified that he was in the habit of riding a motor-cycle on Park Road quite regularly and on many occasions the defendant's dog had rushed at him. As many as fifty different times the witness had only avoided an accident with the greatest difficulty. On one occasion, when he was riding on Park Road with Mr. H. Maxwell on the back of his motor-cycle, the dog attacked him so fiercely that it was necessary for him to stop his machine. Mr. Maxwell then dismounted and chased the dog with a bamboo pole. On this occasion an accident was avoided only by the skilful driving. The witness added that the dog had not only attacked him whilst he was riding his motor-cycle, but whilst he was on foot and it also attacked his dog.

Mr. Lo (to the witness). Did the dog ever bite you?

Witness: I took jolly good care not to give him the chance.

Mr. H. Maxwell, a master at Queen's College, stated that practically every time he passed the defendant's house on his motor-cycle he was attacked by the defendant's dog. The dog was in the habit of hiding behind the doorway of the house and then suddenly rushing out at the witness. On one occasion the dog tried to bite his legs and witness chased the animal through the defendant's house. In the defendant's house he met a man who admitted that the dog was dangerous, but explained that he did not like to kill the animal as it was a good watch dog.

Upon being cross-questioned by Mr. Lo, witness described the man he met in the defendant's house as being an elderly gentleman with a beard.

Mr. A. N. D. Pullen, an apothecary at the Government Civil Hospital, deposed that defendant's dog had also caused him considerable annoyance.

The defendant said that previously to receiving the complainant's letter regarding the dog, he had heard no complaints concerning the animal. There was no one dwelling in his house who wore a beard. He kept three dogs. The complainant asked the defendant if any of the amahs or coolies employed in his household had informed him of the trouble the dog was causing.

The defendant replied that he had received no information to that effect.

The complainant then informed the magistrate that he had frequently asked the defendant's servants to keep the dog in the house whilst he passed. The servants, however, had merely laughed and treated the matter as a huge joke.

Mr. Lo addressed the magistrate on behalf of his client and His Worship remarked that now that the defendant

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Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it. It is subject to all attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

was aware of the annoyance his dog was causing, he (the magistrate) believed that there would be no more trouble regarding the matter.
A fine of ten dollars was imposed.

A BROKEN RICKSHAW COOLIE CHARGED.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, Mr. E. Ormiston's private rickshaw coolie was charged with causing an obstruction and also with refusing to obey the directions of a police constable in uniform.

Mr. W. L. Shenton, who appeared as solicitor for the defendant, pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

Mr. Shenton informed the magistrate that he would need time to prepare his case, and asked that the defendant be remanded. In making the application, Mr. Shenton intimated that he might issue a cross-summons for assault against the Indian police constable who had arrested his client. Whilst the alleged offence occurred on the 18th instant, his client, who was first summoned and subsequently charged, was yesterday taken out of the shafts without being previously warned that he was liable to arrest. The defendant's employer was an exchange broker and his rickshaw was most important to his business. The defendant's sudden apprehension had therefore caused Mr. Ormiston considerable inconvenience.

At this point the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. McL. Messer), who appeared to represent the Police, objected to Mr. Shenton making a statement before the case was heard.

Mr. Shenton then asked the magistrate to note two objections for the defence—one of assault, and the other of unwarranted arrest.

His Worship noted the two objections and formally adjourned the case until next Tuesday morning.

ROBBERY FROM A LITTLE GIRL.

(GIRL.)

In Mr. Wood's Court yesterday a Chinese was remanded on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of a gold mounted rattan bangle.

A little girl, eight years of age, residing at No. 9 McGregor Street, read an account of the case in a Chinese paper and in consequence appeared at the Central Police Station and identified a bangle as one which was recently snatched from her by a man in the street. When confronted by the child, the defendant admitted that he was the thief who had stolen her bangle, and said he was very sorry that he committed the offence. The charge against the defendant was then amended to one of larceny and when the case was again brought before Mr. Wood this morning, His Worship imposed a sentence of twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MAN POWER FROM MALAYA.

SIX HUNDRED RESPOND TO THE CALL.

An official report to date on the results in Malaya of the recent Man-Power Appeal issued by the Government of Straits Settlements and F.M.S. has been published. In communicating it to the Press the military representative says:—

In addition to the reports of the different Advisory Committees issued from time to time, a preliminary list of 323 names of those volunteering from the F.M.S. has been published; also a list of 52 Singapore men (including 19 of Eastern birth) who have been recommended for service.

The present list brings the figures for the F.M.S. and Singapore up to date, while names of those who have volunteered from Penang, Province Wellesley, Malacca, Johore and neighbouring countries are now published for the first time.

Up to the present, the total number of Europeans in Malaya who have come forward voluntarily under the present Man-Power Scheme since January 1, 1917, is 570 of whom 219 have already been accepted for service (161 recommended for commissioned rank), 272 have been rejected for various reasons and the balance of 89 odd may be considered as potential "acceptances."

To this should be added the 19 men of Eastern birth who have now been accepted for service.

In round figures, the voluntary system has resulted in 600 volunteering, of whom 300 have been allowed to go (240 already gone, 60 to go within the next few months), and 300 told to stay.

In the King's Betob Division Charles

Tanion has been using Major the Hon. Waldorf Aron, M.P., for £29,000, being at the rate of £600 for each day. Mr. Aron is the House of Commons and accepted advertising contracts from Government departments for the Observer newspaper, while he was previously thereof.

